

§ 870.4370

(b) *Classification*. Class III (premarket approval).

(c) *Date PMA or notice of completion of a PDP is required*. No effective date has been established of the requirement for premarket approval. See § 870.3.

[45 FR 7907-7971, Feb. 5, 1980, as amended at 52 FR 17737, May 11, 1987]

§ 870.4370 Roller-type cardiopulmonary bypass blood pump.

(a) *Identification*. A roller-type cardiopulmonary bypass blood pump is a device that uses a revolving roller mechanism to pump the blood through the cardiopulmonary bypass circuit during bypass surgery.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

§ 870.4380 Cardiopulmonary bypass pump speed control.

(a) *Identification*. A cardiopulmonary bypass pump speed control is a device used that incorporates an electrical system or a mechanical system, or both, and is used to control the speed of blood pumps used in cardiopulmonary bypass surgery.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

§ 870.4390 Cardiopulmonary bypass pump tubing.

(a) *Identification*. A cardiopulmonary bypass pump tubing is polymeric tubing which is used in the blood pump head and which is cyclically compressed by the pump to cause the blood to flow through the cardiopulmonary bypass circuit.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

§ 870.4400 Cardiopulmonary bypass blood reservoir.

(a) *Identification*. A cardiopulmonary bypass blood reservoir is a device used in conjunction with short-term extracorporeal circulation devices to hold a reserve supply of blood in the bypass circulation.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards), except that a reservoir that contains a defoamer or filter is classified into the same class as the defoamer or filter.

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§ 870.4410 Cardiopulmonary bypass in-line blood gas sensor.

(a) *Identification*. A cardiopulmonary bypass in-line blood gas sensor is a transducer that measures the level of gases in the blood.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

§ 870.4420 Cardiopulmonary bypass cardiotomy return sucker.

(a) *Identification*. A cardiopulmonary bypass cardiotomy return sucker is a device that consists of tubing, a connector, and a probe or tip that is used to remove blood from the chest or heart during cardiopulmonary bypass surgery.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

§ 870.4430 Cardiopulmonary bypass intracardiac suction control.

(a) *Identification*. A cardiopulmonary bypass intracardiac suction control is a device which provides the vacuum and control for a cardiotomy return sucker.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

§ 870.4450 Vascular clamp.

(a) *Identification*. A vascular clamp is a surgical instrument used to occlude a blood vessel temporarily.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

§ 870.4475 Surgical vessel dilator.

(a) *Identification*. A surgical vessel dilator is a device used to enlarge or calibrate a vessel.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

§ 870.4500 Cardiovascular surgical instruments.

(a) *Identification*. Cardiovascular surgical instruments are surgical instruments that have special features for use in cardiovascular surgery. These devices include, e.g., forceps, retractors, and scissors.

(b) *Classification*. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in

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§ 870.5300

subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 870.9.

[45 FR 7907-7971, Feb. 5, 1980, as amended at 54 FR 25049, June 12, 1989; 66 FR 38797, July 25, 2001]

§ 870.4875 Intraluminal artery stripper.

(a) *Identification.* An intraluminal artery stripper is a device used to perform an endarterectomy (removal of plaque deposits from arteriosclerotic arteries.)

(b) *Classification.* Class II (performance standards).

§ 870.4885 External vein stripper.

(a) *Identification.* An external vein stripper is an extravascular device used to remove a section of a vein.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (performance standards).

Subpart F—Cardiovascular Therapeutic Devices

§ 870.5050 Patient care suction apparatus.

(a) *Identification.* A patient care suction apparatus is a device used with an intrathoracic catheter to withdraw fluid from the chest during the recovery period following surgery.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (performance standards).

§ 870.5150 Embolectomy catheter.

(a) *Identification.* An embolectomy catheter is a balloon-tipped catheter that is used to remove thromboemboli, i.e., blood clots which have migrated in blood vessels from one site in the vascular tree to another.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (performance standards).

§ 870.5175 Septostomy catheter.

(a) *Identification.* A septostomy catheter is a special balloon catheter that is used to create or enlarge the atrial septal defect found in the heart of certain infants.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (performance standards).

§ 870.5200 External cardiac compressor.

(a) *Identification.* An external cardiac compressor is an external device that is electrically, pneumatically, or manually powered and is used to compress the chest periodically in the region of the heart to provide blood flow during cardiac arrest.

(b) *Classification.* Class III (premarket approval).

(c) *Date PMA or notice of completion of a PDP is required.* No effective date has been established of the requirement for premarket approval. See § 870.3.

[45 FR 7907-7971, Feb. 5, 1980, as amended at 52 FR 17737, May 11, 1987]

§ 870.5225 External counter-pulsating device.

(a) *Identification.* An external counter-pulsating device is a noninvasive device used to assist the heart by applying positive or negative pressure to one or more of the body's limbs in synchrony with the heart cycle.

(b) *Classification.* Class III (premarket approval).

(c) *Date PMA or notice of completion of a PDP is required.* No effective date has been established of the requirement for premarket approval. See § 870.3.

[45 FR 7907-7971, Feb. 5, 1980, as amended at 52 FR 17737, May 11, 1987]

§ 870.5300 DC-defibrillator (including paddles).

(a) *Low-energy DC-defibrillator—(1) Identification.* A low-energy DC-defibrillator is a device that delivers into a 50 ohm test load an electrical shock of a maximum of 360 joules of energy used for defibrillating (restoring normal heart rhythm) the atria or ventricles of the heart or to terminate other cardiac arrhythmias. This generic type of device includes low energy defibrillators with a maximum electrical output of less than 360 joules of energy that are used in pediatric defibrillation or in cardiac surgery. The device may either synchronize the shock with the proper phase of the electrocardiogram or may operate asynchronously. The device delivers the electrical shock through paddles